

SALISBURY AND WILTON R.D.C.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S

ANNUAL REPORT

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G. NAPIER, B.Sc.(Hons.), M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.(R.C.P.& S.), C.T.M.& H.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. A. FURLEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
H. SHARRATT, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Council Offices,
26, Endless Street,
SALISBURY.

Telephone—Salisbury 5201

FOREWORD.

It is pleasing to again report a satisfactory year as far as public health and matters affecting Public Health are concerned. Thus there have been no major epidemics and no serious minor ones. The death rate is a comparatively low one and there have been no deaths from unusual or unexpected causes. Details and comparative figures are given later.

Housing.

Steady progress has again been made in housing matters, in rehousing the homeless, those living in hutted camps and in overcrowded hovels, and in respect of rehousing the worst cases, more especially in the camps, the council can claim to have made a definite advance.

There however remains to be dealt with throughout the district a great number of smaller families living in substandard houses let at low rentals such as allow the landlord to carry out only the very minimum of repairs, and where the claim to a council house is not so obvious as in the case of the overcrowded family.

Private Building.

The Council are anxious to do all they can to assist and encourage the taking up of money under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, and to advise and help would-be owners in every way they can.

A considerable number of houses have at the time of writing already been built under this Act, and more are under construction.

Generally the housing position, especially with regard to the more serious cases, shows definite improvement already, and this steady improvement will go on, though it is bound to be some considerable time before the many old and inconvenient cottages are replaced or where possible reconstructed.

Provision of Piped Water Supply.

Progress is still being made as speedily as circumstances permit in this important department. Thus the supply of the West Hants Water Supply has now got as far as Downton. Negotiations are well under way with Longford Estate for the purchase of their mains, with a view to obtaining a bulk supply from the West Hants Water Supply. East Grimstead has now a piped supply. Brickworth extension at Whiteparish has now also been carried out. Other minor additions and connections have also been made. It is hoped that the Comprehensive Scheme may soon be introduced and that South Newton, Wishford and the Chalke Valley may soon be supplied, from existing sources if possible. Details of the position are given in a later table.

Sewers and Sewage Schemes.

There are four things which make the opening of new sewage schemes in a rural district require careful consideration—(1) the high initial cost of installation for the number of houses served, (2) the proportionally high high cost of upkeep and attention necessary to ensure efficient running of small sewage plants; (3) the fact that unlike water schemes they are apparently unproductive; (4) the fact that all new houses have been provided with septic tanks which in the majority of cases are working satisfactorily.

It would possibly, therefore, be more economical in the long run to convert the existing pail closets to a water carriage system where a piped water supply is available, and to make grants to this end in suitable cases under the appropriate Act for improvements, so that septic tanks could be installed.

These remarks do not however, in my opinion, apply to three districts which do require, for definite reasons, a proper sewage scheme, viz. :

(a) DOWNTON. Agreement that Downton needed a sewage scheme was reached many years ago, and since then the matter has dragged on over years and still has not yet reached the enquiry stage.

(b) FOVANT. Fovant has a night soil collection possibly as efficient and satisfactory as a night soil collection can be, but to condemn a proportion of the inhabitants to the use of pail closets for ever, since it is dangerous to install septic tanks with overflows in some sites near the cress beds seems definitely unfair. Modern houses in every other part of the district have sewage disposal by water carriage system. The Ministry of Health some thirty years ago decided that Fovant needed either a night soil collection or a sewage system. The night soil system was chosen and various contracts have been entered into, the scheme becoming progressively more expensive as time went on. Unfortunately the scheme will be expensive, but there falls to be balanced against this (1) the necessity of the scheme; (2) the present cost of the night soil collection (3) the possibility that with a good water supply and sewage system, housing may increase in Fovant.

(c) BERWICK ST. JAMES. Here a sewage system is also practicable and necessary. No doubt when the Rivers Board make their survey of the rivers in the district complaint will be made of river pollution.

Care of the Aged.

Now that some slight abatement can be foreseen to the demands of the larger overcrowded families the Council have given considerable consideration to the needs of the badly housed smaller families and of old people. Thus a number of two-bedroomed houses, bungalows and flats are being provided for them and for old people.

During the year no applications were made under the Public Assistance Act for compulsory removal of persons unable to look after themselves adequately and being in need of care and attention. A number of cases were dealt with informally.

DESCRIPTION AND COMPOSITION OF THE AREA.

The Salisbury and Wilton Rural District, comprising thirty-two parishes, situated in the south-east corner of Wiltshire, is mainly an agricultural one, in which a good proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in milk production and the breeding or rearing of cattle or sheep, and to a lesser extent in arable farming.

There are however several works in the area, including a tannery, bacon and other foods factory, and gravel and sand pits, etc.

At Stratford there is a slaughter house which deals with the slaughtering of meat for the neighbouring rural districts of Amesbury, Mere and Tisbury, Wilton Borough, and Salisbury City, as well as for Salisbury and Wilton Rural District itself.

Certain of the villages near Salisbury are semi-urban in character and are quite well populated, while on the other hand there are in the district large areas of downland.

The area is a moderately prosperous one; there is a good demand for labour and consequently little unrelieved distress.

The area in acres is 108,228.

The estimated population, civilian, 17,300.

The rateable value of the district is £83,913.

A penny rate yields approximately £348.

The thirty-two parishes appoint thirty-four Councillors to the District Council, which meets at four-weekly intervals.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS.

	Total	M.	F.	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of estim- ated resident population
Live Births—Legitimate	261	132	129	
Illegitimate	13	8	5	15·8
Still Births—Legitimate	4	2	2	} Rate per 1,000 live & still births
Illegitimate	1	1	0	
				17·9

The figure of 15·8 adjusted by the correcting factor 1·05 gives a corrected figure of 16·6, which is one which takes into account age and sex distribution and can be compared with similarly corrected birth rates of other areas.

DEATHS.

	Total	M.	F.	} Death Rate per 1,000 of estim- ated resident population
Deaths ...	193	87	106	
				11·2

The above crude death rate has to be adjusted by the correcting factor for the area, 0·83, giving a death rate for comparison of 9·3.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

Number of deaths...(0 legitimate, 0 illegitimate)...	0
All infants per 1,000 live births	0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The Birth Rate.

The year 1952 has been a satisfactory one from the public health point of view. Our birth rate, though not quite as high as our highest recorded figure, is still a very satisfactory one, and compares well with the birth rate for other districts.

The Death Rate.

Our Crude Death Rate has varied little over recent years. This year's figure is 11.2 which compares with 12.9 last year. Using the correcting factor of 0.83 for deaths the figure becomes 9.3, a very satisfactory figure. It will be seen on studying the figures given later that with the exception of a slight rise in the percentage of deaths from cancer the figures generally have remained at a more or less constant level. Deaths amongst younger people are comparatively rare, and there were again no deaths from epidemic diseases or from any new or special cause.

Notes on Major Causes of Death.

Malignant disease, Heart disease and Intracranial lesions accounted for 60% of the deaths.

1. Deaths from Malignant Diseases.

Out of a total death roll of 193 there were 31 deaths from malignant disease. The figures for the last sixteen years are given below.

1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
14%	14%	14%	15%	13%	14%	7%
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
9%	14%	16%	15%	16%	15%	6%
1950	1951	1952	The average is 15%			
15%	15.8%	16.0%				

2. Deaths from Heart Disease.

This figure also does not vary much over a period of years as the following figures show.

1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
33%	19%	28%	28%	33%	29%	33%	31%
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
35%	29%	30%	30%	30%	33%	39%	30%
1952							
31%							

3. Deaths from Tuberculosis

1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
3%	2%	2%	3%	1.2%	3.4%	4%	1.5%
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
2%	1.5%	2%	2.8%	2.73%	2.6%	1.5%	1.7%
1952							
2.5%							

Causes of Death.

The total number of deaths was 193 as compared with 226 last year. Of these 87 were male and 106 female.

Percentage of Total Deaths				
	1949	1950	1951	1952
Notifiable Infectious diseases excluding Tuberculosis ..	1.04	0.88	1.70	0.5
Tuberculosis ..	2.61	1.30	1.70	2.5
Cancer, etc ..	16.75	14.91	15.80	16.0
Diabetes ..	0.00	0.88	0.44	1.0
Intracranial Lesions ..	14.14	14.04	14.00	18.1

Causes of Death—continued	1949	1950	1951	1952
Heart Diseases ...	33·60	39·91	29·60	31·0
Other Circulatory Diseases	6·80	6·14	9·30	4·7
Bronchitis ...	0·00	3·48	3·68	3·1
Pneumonia...	2·61	4·40	3·98	3·6
Other respiratory diseases	1·04	0·88	0·90	2·1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	0·52	0·00	0·00	0·5
Nephritis ...	1·04	0·44	0·44	1·4
Congenital Malformation	1·57	0·44	0·44	1·6
Suicide ...	0·00	0·88	0·44	0·0
Road traffic accidents ...	1·04	0·88	0·44	1·5
Other violent causes ...	1·04	2·19	2·33	2·6
All other causes ...	8·90	5·70	8·80	6·7
Syphylitic Diseases ...	0·52	0·44	1·33	1·4
Influenza ...	2·09	0·00	2·20	0·5
Enlarged Prostate ...	—	—	1·44	0·6
Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	1·77	0·6

The above table shows that the overall composition of the total mortality was an average one, there being no excessive increase under any special heading, and that the great majority of deaths occurred from Cancer, Intracranial Lesions or from Heart disease. Deaths at younger ages were comparatively rare.

The following table shows the Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, and incidence rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1952, in certain groups, for comparison with those obtaining in Salisbury and Wilton Rural District.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates
for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1952. Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	160 C.B's and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Admin. County	Salisbury and Wilton R.D.
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Births					
Live births ...	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	15.80
Still births ..	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.29
Deaths					
All Causes ...	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	9.30
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis...	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.29
Influenza ...	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Smallpox ...	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.05
Pneumonia ...	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.40

<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>		<u>Cases per 1,000, Home population.</u>			
Typhoid Fever	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...	1.53	1.75	1.56	0.98
Whooping Cough	...	2.61	2.74	1.66	1.21
Diphtheria	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	...	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.11
Smallpox	...	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	...	8.86	10.11	9.23	11.90
Pneumonia	...	0.72	0.80	0.57	0.11
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	...				
Paralytic	...	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.11
Non-paralytic	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05
Food Poisoning	...	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.00
Deaths.		<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</u>			
All causes under one year of age	...	27.6 (b)	31.2	23.8	0.00
		(a) Per 1,000 total live and still births.			
		(b) Per 1,000 related live births.			

In the Salisbury and Wilton District there were no deaths connected with pregnancy.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Apart from the usual small epidemics of minor infectious diseases such as whooping cough, mumps, influenzal colds, streptococcal sore throats, etc., reported from schools throughout the district, the following notifiable diseases were reported as being under treatment from practitioners.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	21
Measles ...	...	...	192
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	...	...	2
Non-paralytic...			1

Tuberculosis—Primary cases only.

Pulmonary— 10 cases.

Other 3 cases.

Age Period	New Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
0				
1				
5 ..	1		1	1
10				
15 ...				
20 ...		1		
25 ..	1	1		
35 ...	2		1	
45 ...	1	1		
55 ..				
65 & upwards		2		
Age not known				
Totals ...	5	5	2	1

Immunisation and Vaccination Statistics, 1952.

Age Group	Under							Total under
	1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15
Primary imms. completed during 1952	136	82				31		249
Reinf. injs. administered during 1952								522
Total im'unis'd child populat'n 31st Dec., '52	16	168	199	209	217	1260	1258	3327

Age Group		Under				15 or over
		1	1	2-4	5-14	
Vaccinations	...	153	8	9	4	12
Re-vaccinations	...	-	-	4	7	27

Details of and changes in the PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION in the District.

General Cases.

The majority of acute cases are still dealt with at the Salisbury Infirmary or at Odstock Hospital. The accommodation at both hospitals appears to be both satisfactory and efficient, though at times waiting lists appear to be rather long.

Infectious Cases.

These, as previously reported, are all now admitted to Odstock Hospital, where they are well looked after and complaints are rare.

Ambulance Services.

Apart from the Hospitals, an ambulance service and a fleet of cars for sitting cases are available for the use of the district. These are run on behalf of the County Council by the local St. John Ambulance Brigade. These cars cover a large mileage and the service is much appreciated. Application for their use is made to the County Hall or to the local organiser in Salisbury.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of water samples, swabs, etc., is as in former years carried out at the Pathological Laboratory at Salisbury. This service is free to the Council, and samples of all the public supplies are submitted for analysis regularly and frequently. The service is satisfactory and the Staff are very helpful to the Council Staff.

Care of the Aged and Infirm.

Cases of old people requiring care and attention can be divided into three groups.—

- (1) The active group not suffering from definite disease.
- (2) The chronic sick.
- (3) Those requiring mental care.

Of these three groups the chronic sick are, especially in female cases, the most difficult to accommodate. At the moment there is a long waiting list for admission to hospital.

While the National Assistance Act, 1948, lays the responsibility of providing accommodation for the healthy aged on the Welfare Committee of the County Council, pre-institution care devolves mainly on the local medical officer of health, as does certification of the necessity of their removal to an institution.

This year again a number of cases have been investigated and dealt with. It has fortunately been unnecessary to make application to the court for any compulsory removal orders.

The accommodation offered to these old people at New Bridge Hospital and at Meyrick Close, and at the new home at Downton, is on the whole very satisfactory for institutional homes. The old folk are well treated and allowed the maximum possible liberty.

New Housing and Medical Need.

During the year a great many visits were paid to housing applicants who claimed the additional housing points awarded by the Council to cases where there was need of re-housing on medical grounds. Certificates were given where necessary.

Burial of the Dead—*National Assistance Act, 1948.*

Responsibility for the burial of the dead in cases where no provision has been made or can be made by any other authority or person now lies with the Sanitary Authority of the area in which the person dies. These cases occur at irregular intervals and are mainly dealt with by contract. The amount expended by the Council is recoverable from the Ministry. One such case was dealt with during 1952.

Alteration in Notification of Infectious Disease.

As in recent years copies of all cases of notifiable disease are forwarded to the County Council within twelve hours of receipt. In return for this the County

pays a notification fee equal to that paid by the R.D.C. to the notifying doctor. Now notifications of tuberculosis from the local doctors come directly to the District M.O.H. These notifications, together with those received directly from the County Chest Physician, are entered on the register and among other uses are valuable in checking medical certificates for housing purposes.

Public Health Staff.

The staffing of the Public Health Department is as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health shared with two neighbouring areas,

Three fully qualified Sanitary Inspectors who are also qualified Food and Meat Inspectors.

One Clerk of Works engaged in supervision of the building of new council houses.

Two experienced men have been engaged and provided with vans to supervise the pumps, water supplies and sewage plants in the district. There is now ample work to keep both men busy. Another addition to the staff is a rodent operator. This man's duty is to find and destroy rodent infestation in the district ; so far his work has been very useful. His services are shared by Wilton Borough and Amesbury Rural District.

The staff is completed by two clerks to deal with the many and varied duties connected with Public Health, Survey, Town and Country Planning, Water Supply, etc.

Council Offices.

These have been in Endless Street for over a year and have been found easier of access, more commodious and much more convenient to the Public as well as the staff. There is also the additional advantage that all Committee meetings can be held comfortably in the new offices.

HOUSING.

The following schedule sets out the position at 30th June, 1953; the totals have been adjusted to take into account premises that have become void.

PARISH	ESTIMATED NO. OF HOUSES 1945		POST WAR NEW DWELLINGS COMPLETED AT 30-6-53		TOTAL
	<i>Private</i>	<i>L.A.</i>	<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Private</i>	
Alderbury	301	—	30	3	334
Barford St. Martin	191	—	4	—	195
Berwick St. James	43	—	4	—	47
Bishopstone and Stratford Tony	164	14	4	1	183
Bowerchalke	114	2	8	2	126
Britford	74	—	6	—	80
Broadchalke	177	4	8	4	193
Burcombe	82	2	4	—	88
Clarendon Park	82	—	—	3	85
Compton Chamberlayne	55	—	—	—	55
Coombe Bissett	139	2	8	6	155
Downton	454	22	46	25	547
Dinton	194	6	—	—	200

Ebbesbourne Wake	..	..	..	63	2	—	5	70
Fovant ..	..	..	..	140	8	10	2	160
Grimstead	..	..	..	84	—	—	3	87
Landford	..	..	..	160	—	8	4	172
Laverstock	..	..	..	269	12	—	16	297
Netherhampton	..	..	..	68	—	6	—	74
Odstock..	..	..	..	150	—	12	2	165
Pitton and Farley	..	..	..	134	4	18	2	158
Quidhampton (ex Bemerton Estate)..				110	—	14	—	124
Redlynch	..	..	..	656	—	30	7	693
South Newton	..	..	..	100	12	12	11	135
Stapleford	..	..	..	78	—	6	1	85
Steeple Langford	..	..	..	141	2	8	—	151
Stratford Sub Castle	..	..	..	62	—	—	1	63
West Dean	..	..	..	47	—	6	1	54
Whiteparish	..	..	..	259	—	10	13	282
Winterslow	..	..	..	303	6	12	7	328
Wishford	..	..	..	70	4	4	—	78
Wylve ..	..	..	..	142	8	10	—	160

Housing Statistics for 1952.

1—Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action under the Public Health or Housing Acts ... 71

2—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners ... nil

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners nil

HOUSING ACT 1936.

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Secs. 9, 10 and 16) :—

(a) by owners ... nil

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners nil

3—*Demolition and Closing Orders,*

(1) Number of Demolition Orders made ... 2

(2) Number of houses demolished as a result of Demolition Orders ... 1

(3) Number of Undertakings accepted ... 2

Housing Acts, 1949 and 1952.

Number of applications for Improvement Grants 1

„ „ withdrawn ... 1

„ „ rejected ... nil

„ „ under consideration ... nil

„ „ approved ... nil

WATER SUPPLY.

Since writing the last report approximately 15½ miles of water mains have been laid in the district and 350 connections have been made to these mains. It is hoped to commence other contracts during the present year. The following schedule shows the present position in each parish.

PARISH	Registrar General's Estimated Population at March 1949	No. of Samples taken	Source of Supply	Approx. % of supplies connect- ed to house	REMARKS
Alderbury ..	1003	4	Piped supply from main owned by the Earl of Radnor.	98%	The Council have now commenced negotiations with Longford Estate for the purchase of their mains
Barford St. Martin	527		Private Wells.		Now in Council's proposed S.W. Area scheme
Berwick St. James ..	136	5	Mainly supplied from Manor Farm Supply.	50-60%	All samples satisfactory
Bishopstone and Stratford Toney..	515	2	Wells and private Supplies.	50%	Both samples satisfactory
Bowerchalke ..	359		Wells and private Supplies	20%	
Britford ..	345	6	Wells and Private Supplies; a portion now supplied from Salisbury City	70%	
Broadchalke ..	611		Wells.		
Burcombe ..	232	4	Wells & Private Supplies.		

Clarendon Park ..	311		Estate Private Supply.	80%	
Compton Chamberlayne ..	135		Wells and Private piped supply.	80%	
Coombe Bissett ..	382	4	Wells and private piped supply.		
Dinton	444	5	Supplied from Manor Farm Private Supply.	90%	All samples satisfactory Being joined to Public Supply soon
Downton	1861	4	Wells		Water supplied by the West Hants Water Supply Co.
Ebbesbourne Wake	199	4	Supplied by Manor Farm scheme, leased and managed by the Council.	92%	All samples satisfactory
Fovant	420	5	Main supply from Fovant reservoir	98%	All samples satisfactory Water chlorinated
Grimstead	342	1	Private wells, and part of West Grimstead supplied by the Earl of Radnor's Supply.	10%	Public mains now laid in East Grimstead

PARISH	Registrar General's Estimated Population at March 1949	No. of Samples taken	Source of Supply	Approx. % of supplies connect- ed to house	REMARKS
Landford	484		Wells and private piped supply		New mains laid by W. H. Water Co.
Laverstock and Ford	1164	1	Wells and bulk supply from Salisbury City.	50%	Sample unsatisfactory Awaiting extension of mains to complete supply
Netherhampton ..	184	1	Wells and private piped supply.	10%	A scheme is almost complete for a new supply
Odstock	432	1	Mainly supplied from Longford Estate Supply.	75%	One sample taken from a private source
Pitton and Farley ..	416	12 Pitton 4 Farley	Public Supply.	95/96%	
Quidhampton ..	477		Supplied by mains from Salisbury City Supply.	98%	Scheme under way for a bulk supply from Wilton.
Redlynch	2097	4	West Hants Water Co.	60%	
South Newton ..	448		Private Wells		The water supply to this village is far from satisfactory.

Stapleford	221		Private Wells		The water supply to this village is far from satisfactory.
Steeple Langford ..	485		Public supply from Wylve borehole		
Stratford-sub-Castle	237		Water supplied by mains purchased in bulk from Salisbury City.	98%	
West Dean ..	185	3	Practically whole of village supplied by the Norman Court Estate.		Samples satisfactory
Whiteparish ..	856	4	Public supply owned and controlled by the R.D.C.	95%	Samples Satisfactory. Scheme now extended to Brickworth
Winterslow ..	886	4	Winterslow Water Supply Co.	95%	Samples Satisfactory
Wishford	246	2	Private Wells		
Wylve	322	4	Public Supply		

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the results of meat inspection carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughter House at Stratford-sub-Castle, and the South Wilts Bacon Co. Ltd.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed ...	1,179	3,150	12,569	10,726	38,573
No. Inspected ...	1,179	3,150	12,569	10,726	38,573
All diseases except Tuberculosis:—					
Whole carcasses condemned .	3	46	66	38	77
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	507	1714	48	512	345
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	50	5	—	36
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	58	350	—	—	1144
Percentage of number inspected with T.B. ...	5·3%	12·7%	0·03%	—	3·95%

Analysis of Meat Condemned (weight).

		With T.B.		No T.B.
<i>Beef</i>	Meat	31,559 lbs	...	25,392 lbs
	Offal	29,917 lbs	.	43,980 lbs
<i>Veal</i>	Meat	515 lbs	...	3,037 lbs
	Offal	71 lbs	...	1,257 lbs
<i>Pigs</i>	Meat	7,692 lbs	...	14,464 lbs
	Offal	14,226 lbs	...	3,256 lbs
<i>Sheep</i>	Meat	—	...	1,908 lbs
	Offal	—	...	2,042 lbs

Comparative Table of Killings.

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bovine	4,329	4,344	3,724	3,415	2,570	2,638
Calves	12,569	13,720	12,912	13,435	13,943	12,564
Sheep	10,786	8,258	11,967	9,623	7,970	7,989
Pigs	38,573	29,908	25,506	23,202	12,715	10,304

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Factories - Premises.

	No. on register	No of inspections	No. of written notices	No of occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Author- ities	6	6	—	—
Factories not includ- ed in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities ...	68	49	5	—
Other premises un- der the Act (exclud- ing out - workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	74	55	5	—

Factories - Defects.

Number of cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H M. Inspector	Cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
Want of clean- liness	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accom- modation—					
(1) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Unsuitable and Defective ...	5	5	—	—	—
(3) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	5	—	—	—

Outworkers' Premises.

Number on register	...	...	...	17
Work—Making of Wearing Apparel	...	...	...	17
Number of cases of default in sending lists to Council				—
Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	..			—
Number of instances of work done in unwholesome premises	...	...	...	—
Notices served	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions	...	...	...	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agri- cultural	All other (including business premises)	Total
Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	10	6013	400	269	6692
Number of proper- ties inspected dur- ing 1952 as a result of (a) inspection...		228	4	13	245
(b) Survey or otherwise	7	82		15	104
Number of prop- erties inspected which were found to be infested with rats—Major ...		38	4	4	46
Minor ...	3	110		9	122
Number of proper- ties seriously in- fested by mice			N I L		
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	3	148	4	13	168
Notices served under Section 4— 1—Treatment ...			N I L		
2—Structural Works			N I L		
Default action by Local Authority following issue of Notice under Sec.4			N I L		

Continued on next page.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. 1949—continued.

Legal Proceedings

N I L

Number of "block"
control schemes
carried out

3

The Joint Committee representing the Amesbury and Salisbury & Wilton Rural Districts and the Borough of Wilton continued to apply the provisions of the above Act. Under the existing arrangement a Rodent Inspector/Operator spends four weeks with each of the Rural Districts and two weeks with Wilton Borough in turn.

No charge is made for treatment carried out on residential property but full cost is recovered from business premises

G. NAPIER, M.O.H.

